

208

INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY/DISTRICT
MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
INTERNAL NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Property/District Name: Suitland House Survey Number: PG:75A-21

Project: Section 110 identification & Evaluation Agency: F/GSA

Site visit by MHT Staff: X no yes Name Date

Eligibility recommended X Eligibility not recommended

Criteria: A B XC D Considerations: A B C D E F G None

Justification for decision: (Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map)
The Suitland House is a two-and-one-half story Colonial Revival style dwelling constructed in 1937. Located within the Suitland Federal Center, the building is sited in a landscaped and semi-wooded portion of the office campus. Measuring five bays wide with recessed wings on each end of its linear composition, the masonry dwelling is characterized by symmetry. Topped by a gable roof, the surface is sheathed in slate shingles and interrupted by gabled dormers. Sidelights and transom decorate the main entrance. Predating the development of the federal office center, the Suitland House embodies distinctive characteristics of a late Colonial Revival suburban estate in Prince George's County and possesses integrity of location, design, materials workmanship and association. The building retains a high level of integrity on the exterior and a moderate level on the interior with the retention of the floor plan, mantels and molding. I believe the building is eligible under Criterion C.

Documentation on the property/district is presented in: Suitland Federal Center Historic
Preservation Compliance Section 110 and 106 Compliance, Prince George's Co., MD

Prepared by: R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates

Lauren Bowlin October 1994
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services Date

NR program concurrence: yes no not applicable

[Signature] 11-24-94
Reviewer, NR program Date

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA - HISTORIC CONTEXT

I. Geographic Region:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Eastern Shore	(all Eastern Shore counties, and Cecil)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Western Shore	(Anne Arundel, Calvert, Charles, Prince George's and St. Mary's)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Piedmont	(Baltimore City, Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick, Harford, Howard, Montgomery)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Western Maryland	(Allegany, Garrett and Washington)

II. Chronological/Developmental Periods:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Paleo-Indian	10000-7500 B.C.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Early Archaic	7500-6000 B.C.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Middle Archaic	6000-4000 B.C.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Late Archaic	4000-2000 B.C.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Early Woodland	2000-500 B.C.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Middle Woodland	500 B.C. - A.D. 900
<input type="checkbox"/>	Late Woodland/Archaic	A.D. 900-1600
<input type="checkbox"/>	Contact and Settlement	A.D. 1570-1750
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rural Agrarian Intensification	A.D. 1680-1815
<input type="checkbox"/>	Agricultural-Industrial Transition	A.D. 1815-1870
<input type="checkbox"/>	Industrial/Urban Dominance	A.D. 1870-1930
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Modern Period	A.D. 1930-Present
<input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown Period (<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric <input type="checkbox"/> historic)	

III. Prehistoric Period Themes:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Subsistence
<input type="checkbox"/>	Settlement
<input type="checkbox"/>	Political
<input type="checkbox"/>	Demographic
<input type="checkbox"/>	Religion
<input type="checkbox"/>	Technology
<input type="checkbox"/>	Environmental Adaption

IV. Historic Period Themes:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and Community Planning
<input type="checkbox"/>	Economic (Commercial and Industrial)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Government/Law
<input type="checkbox"/>	Military
<input type="checkbox"/>	Religion
<input type="checkbox"/>	Social/Educational/Cultural
<input type="checkbox"/>	Transportation

V. Resource Type:

Category: building

Historic Environment: suburban

Historic Function(s) and Use(s): domestic/ single family dwelling

Known Design Source: _____

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY

HISTORIC SITE SUMMARY SHEET

Survey: PG#75A-27 PG: 75A-21 Building Date: 1937

Building Name: Suitland House

Location: 4510 Silver Hill Road, Suitland, Maryland

Private/Offices/Occupied/Excellent/Inaccessible

Description:

Suitland House is a large and handsome three-part Colonial Revival style house of the 1930s; it is of wood frame construction with gray stone veneer. It consists of a side-gabled central block with central entrance, dormers and end chimneys, flanked by slightly lower wings. The central block is two-and-one-half stories high and side-gabled; all elevations of the central block are faced with cut gray stone. The main entrance is in the central bay of the five-bay principal east facade, through a six-panel door with Colonial Revival enframing and a shallow pent canopy supported by Stick Style brackets. Windows on the main east facade are 6/6 double hung sash with molded surrounds; there are panelled shutters on the first-story windows and louvered shutters on the second-story windows, all painted white. First-story windows are surmounted by a segmental arch with central keystone. The central block is framed by flanking wings, each two stories high and side-gabled; the north wing was originally an enclosed sun porch, while the south wing was a garage. The house has been converted to office use; it stands in a grove of trees at the edge of a wooded area on the grounds of the Suitland Federal Center.

Significance:

Suitland House is an excellent example of the Colonial Revival style houses which were being built in the period shortly before the outbreak of the Second World War. It was built in 1937 for the family of L. O. Minear on land which was within a few years acquired by the Federal government for the establishment of the Census Bureau at the Suitland Federal Center. In 1937, Lovell O. and Gertrude Minear purchased approximately 50 acres of land located near the Suitland Post Office, 1 1/2 miles outside of the southeast boundary of the District of Columbia. The Minears had a large and handsome house built for their family, typical of the substantial Colonial Revival style houses which were being built in the suburbs of major cities by upper-middle-class families. The Minears, however, were to live in the house for only a few years, for at the beginning of the Second World War, the Federal government, by a Declaration of Taking, condemned and acquired several large parcels of land in this area. Of the twelve dwellings on this 437 acres, the Minear house is the only one still standing. It was renovated to serve as office space, and has come to be known as Suitland House, a familiar feature of the Suitland Federal Center campus.

Acreage: 159.7 acres

Suitland House

PG#75A-27- PG: 75A-21

HISTORIC CONTEXT:

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization: Western Shore

Chronological/Development Periods:

Modern Period - AD 1930-present

Historic Period Themes:

Architecture, Landscape Architecture, Community Planning
Government/Law

Resource Type:

Category: Building

Historic Environment: Suburban

Historic Functions and Uses: Domestic/Single Dwelling
Government office

Design Source: unknown

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF
HISTORIC SITES

Survey No. PG: 75A - 21

Magi No.

DOE ___yes ___no

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Minear House

and/or common Suitland House

2. Location

street & number Silver Hill Road ___ not for publication

city, town Suitland ___ vicinity of congressional district

state Maryland county Prince George's County

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
___ district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	___ agriculture ___ museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	___ private	___ unoccupied	___ commercial ___ park
___ structure	___ both	___ work in progress	___ educational ___ private residence
___ site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	___ entertainment ___ religious
___ object	___ in process	___ yes: restricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> government ___ scientific
	___ being considered	___ yes: unrestricted	___ industrial ___ transportation
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no	___ military ___ other:

4. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name United States of America

street & number telephone no.:

city, town state and zip code

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Prince George's County Courthouse liber 615

street & number folio 443

city, town state

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title n/a

date ___ federal ___ state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records

city, town state

7. Description

Survey No. PG 75A - 21

Condition

☐ excellent
☒ good
☐ fair

☐ deteriorated
☐ ruins
☐ unexposed

Check one

☐ unaltered
☒ altered

Check one

☒ original site
☐ moved date of move _____

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

See attached continuation sheets.

8. Significance

Survey No. PG: 75A - 21

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates

Builder/Architect

check: Applicable Criteria: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
and/or

Applicable Exception: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Level of Significance: ☐ national ☐ state ☐ local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

See attached continuation sheets

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. PG: 75A -2

See attached continuation sheets.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name AnacostiaQuadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

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Verbal boundary description and justification

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	n/a	code	county	code
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state	code	county	code
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11. Form Prepared By

name/title Deborah Cannan and Michelle Moranorganization R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc date July 26, 1991street & number 337 East Third Street telephone (301) 694-0428city or town Frederick state Maryland

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
Shaw House
21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 269-2438

Summary

The Suitland House is a two-and-one-half story Colonial Revival dwelling constructed in 1937; symmetry and carefully-rendered details characterize the house. The house has a tripartite composition that consists of a side-gabled center block with recessed wings on each gable end. The symmetrical facade is highlighted by an elaborate center door surround. Stone veneer, simulating random ashlar masonry, and beaded wood siding cover the house. The building terminates in a gable roof clad in slate shingles. Oriented to the east, the structure is sited in a landscaped and semi-wooded portion of a large Federal office complex in Suitland, Maryland.

Description

The two-and-one-half story house has a linear arrangement created by the tripartite composition of its five-bay, gable-roofed center block and recessed wings on each gable end. The symmetrical principal block is clad in random ashlar, multi-colored stone veneer, which is defined with concave joints of pink-tinted mortar. Stone quoins define the corners. Slate shingles cover the medium-pitch gable roof, which is defined by a simple wood molded cornice with gable returns. Three pedimented gable roof dormers punctuate the roof plane of the main facade. Tall, wide exterior stone chimneys rise from the gable ends of the center block.

The flanking two-story wings balance each other, but are of unequal size and composition. The ground floor of the two-bay south wing is clad in stone to similar to that used for the center block. The ground floor of the smaller north wing is frame. Beaded wood clapboards sheath the second floor levels of both flanking wings. Both terminate in slate-covered gable roofs, with pedimented wall dormers interrupting the eave line; however, the east wing has only one dormer on the east elevation, while the west wing has two dormers on each side elevation.

The carefully-executed window, porch, and door surrounds, and the stone work around the openings, provide the defining decorative features of the house. The house exhibits a variety of

window types, all with stone sills, and all slightly recessed. On the main elevation, six-over-six pane double-hung, wood frame, sash windows are evenly arranged and topped by stone arches with keystones; those on the first floor are larger than those on the second. The windows on the rear elevation of the principal block are grouped into three bays, and exhibit more variety than those of the more formal front elevation. The rear ground floor windows, from north to south, include: double metal frame casement windows defined by stone arches and keystones; a trio of six-over-nine double-hung sash windows with large stone lintels; and a set of three narrow ten-light metal frame casement windows with stone arches and keystones.

The north wing housed a porch, which has been enclosed as a room. On the ground floor facades, pilasters separate recessed casement windows and support a simple wood entablature, which extends between the corner stone piers. The garage occupies the south wing. Stone jack arches extend over the garage door and service entrance of the south wall.

The design of the main entrance, located in the center bay, combines Federal and Georgian elements, as is characteristic of the Colonial Revival style. The recessed door surround contains sidelights above panels and a three-light transom window surmounts the six-panel door. Metal tracery attached to the outside of the sidelights and transom suggests delicate, Adamesque muntins. Flat, eight-inch wide casing enframes the door surround. A shallow shed-roof overhang, supported by brackets, shelters the semicircular front step.

The first-floor plan of the principal block is three rooms wide and two rooms deep, with two narrow staircases between the front and rear rooms (see attached floor plan). Circulation runs along the long axis of the principal block. Unpainted, unmolded, varnished chestnut casings surround the doorways and windows. Around the windows, the casing extends to the floor; one-inch, unbeaded, wood strips, set flush vertically, fill the resulting panel below the windows. The southeast room of the central block has a wood mantel, with wide architraves and dentil molding. Like the entrance, it is not a scholarly reconstruction of a Federal mantel, but instead uses motifs

derived from that period. The opposite fireplace, on the north end wall, opens into the wing rather than into the northeast room of the central block. It has a massive projecting stone mantel, and the stone arch and keystone detail is repeated above the hearth.

The Federal government has made several alterations to the house. These have included the installation of additional exterior doors to meet egress safety requirements, and the alteration of interior finishes. New doors, leading to metal fire-safety stairs, have been cut into the second-floor end elevations of the two wings and into the east wall of the first floor of the porch wing (replacing a window between the pilasters). A fire door has replaced an existing rear kitchen door on the northwest corner of the central block. In the front hall, a glass and metal windbreak has been installed around the original doorway. Linoleum tile and carpet cover the original oak floors, and acoustic tile covers the ceiling. Vinyl wall paneling sheathes portions of the plaster walls, and vinyl baseboards have replaced the beaded wood baseboards in some sections. The floor plan appears to be unaltered.

Though situated within a large Federal office complex, the Suitland House is set several hundred meters away from the much larger office buildings. A driveway leads from the main road of the complex, crosses in front of the house, and leads to a small parking area adjacent to the garage. A wooded area forms the backdrop for the house. The trees adjacent to the house, dating from the mid-twentieth century, and flower beds complete the landscape setting of Suitland House.

Summary

The Suitland House is representative of late Colonial Revival design related to the development of suburban Maryland. The Colonial Revival was a dominant influence in American decorative arts and architecture from the late nineteenth to the mid-twentieth centuries. During the second and third decades of the twentieth century, non-farming suburban families, attracted to rural settings conveniently located near urban Washington, D.C., replaced farm land with single-family houses and subdivisions. This change in land use may be the single most significant event in twentieth-century local history. Suitland House possesses the integrity and character-defining features necessary to represent the quality of significance of a resource of its type and period under criterion C of the National Register of Historic Places.

Site-Specific History

The Suitland House faces Silver Hill Road. During the nineteenth century, Silver Hill Road connected a stagecoach road south of the property with a turnpike running from Piscataway Creek to the Alexandria Ferry (now Marlboro Pike). Colonel Samuel Suit established a new route from Silver Hill Road to the District of Columbia line by 1878. The town of Suitland, named after Colonel Suit, developed around the junction of the new Suitland Road and Silver Hill Road. The late nineteenth-century village surrounding this crossroad consisted of a post office, a store, a church, and several residences. Farms surrounded the village cluster.

The agricultural character of the area diminished slowly during the early twentieth century. Suburbanization affected the Suitland vicinity, as single-family households were attracted to the predominately rural setting conveniently located outside of Washington, D.C. In 1920, a subdivision known as Suitland Park extended along the east side of Silver Hill Road (opposite the Suitland House property) on both sides of Suitland Road. This first subdivision in the Suitland vicinity included 45 lots of 2 to 11 acres (Community Renewal Program 1974:222).

Lovell Otto Minear accumulated a 52-acre tract fronting Silver Hill Road during the 1930s. In 1937, he erected the house now known as Suitland House. Minear, a native of Bloomfield, Iowa, moved to Prince Georges County during the early 1920s. He worked in various maintenance and management positions at the Cedar Hill Cemetery in Suitland before acquiring Fort Lincoln Cemetery on Bladensburg Road in 1937. Minear was recognized as a pioneer in the cemetery industry. He remained active in the Suitland community until he moved to Key Biscayne, Florida, in 1979.

The 52-acre Minear property was one of 20 tracts condemned and purchased by the Federal Government during the summer of 1941. The acquisition was part of a Federal plan to combat congestion in the District of Columbia by establishing complexes for government agencies in the Maryland and Virginia suburbs. By the mid-1950s, the Federal Government had demolished all of the structures standing on the property at the time of Federal acquisition, except for Suitland House.

The appraisal records of the Suitland parcels indicate that the Minear property stood out from its neighbors in its cost, materials, and design. While the majority of the structures on the parcels acquired by the Federal Government consisted of small bungalows, frame farmhouses, and assorted agricultural structures, the Minear house was an eleven-room, four bath, stone house. A government appraisal valued the Minear property at \$100,000, with the value of the improvements accounting for \$34,750 of that amount. The next highest appraised value of the improvements on another of the parcels, \$10,500, was less than one-third of the value of the Minear improvements. The appraisers wrote of the Minear tract, "This property is now used as an estate and has had much improvement toward beautification" (Grady et al.). While several of the neighboring houses had no plumbing, heat, or electricity, the Minear house was equipped with a water heater, oil-fired boiler, and electricity.

Under the auspices of the Public Buildings Administration, a branch of the Federal Works Agency established by President Roosevelt in 1939, construction of the first office building on the site, FOB-3, began in 1941. Though Minear attempted to withdraw the portion of his land where his house stood from his sale offer, Acting Commissioner of Public Buildings, Louis A. Simon, answered that private ownership of the property would interfere with the government's planned use of the land. The government either used the existing structures outside of the immediate construction area as offices for the contractors and engineers during the construction or rented them, often to their former owners. The Minear house served as offices. The Wartime Nursery School occupied one of the other houses at 4695 Suitland Road, and provided daycare for the children of the government workers at Suitland. After World War II, continuing nursery services were required, and the government leased the existing facility for a nominal sum. When that building deteriorated in 1953, the nursery, operated by Mary Dale, moved to the Minear house. By 1954, the government had demolished the remaining original structures on the property, leaving the Minear house as the sole survivor of the earlier patterns of land use.

Although selection of the Suitland site was encouraged by Representative Lansdale G. Sasser (D-Md.) as a method of promoting suburban growth in the state, the community initially was unprepared for the sudden burst of development. The existing police force, methods of sewage disposal, and transportation systems, sufficient for a modestly settled region, were inadequate for an abrupt rise in population. As construction of the first government buildings began, the price of property surrounding the 430-acre Federal tract soared, while plans for housing developments for government workers progressed. New zoning and subdivision regulations were forced through the state legislature in an attempt to regulate suburban growth.

The influx of government workers led to a demand for increased local housing after the war. The Suitland neighborhood developed into one of the most populous regions in Prince George's County. Throughout the 1960s, more than 10,000 apartment units were constructed. By 1974,

multi-family units comprised more than 80 percent of available housing. Although population growth and subsequent housing development have leveled off in recent years, the Suitland community owes much of its development to expansion of the Federal government in suburban Maryland.

During the 1960s, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration acquired the Suitland House for office use; the agency currently retains this space.

CRITERION C:

Architectural Context

Location: Western Shore

Prince George's County

Time Period: Modern Period, 1930 - present

1930s

Themes: 1. Architecture

Colonial Revival

2. Community Planning and Development

Suburbanization

Architecture: Colonial Revival

Between 1890 and 1930, more houses were built in the United States than in all the earlier combined years of the nation's history (Gowans 1986:xiv). The majority of these houses were constructed in the suburban developments, banding American cities. Suburban living became feasible with improved transportation systems that allowed workers to commute to their jobs on a daily basis. Single family houses in pastoral suburban settings provided an attractive alternative to congested urban areas. Trains, street cars, and then automobiles provided suburban residents with access to city jobs and services. The wealthy, and then the middle class, migrated from urban

areas to the suburbs, creating new development patterns. A separation between the work place and the residence became both desirable and increasingly common.

A variety of architectural vocabularies was used in the design of suburban houses, each signifying the associations and aspirations of the owners and builders. One of the most popular of these was the Colonial Revival style, commonly adopting regional forms and ornamentation found on buildings constructed during the colonial and Federal historical periods. In contrast with the industrialization and social concerns of the period, the revival of the colonial past provided romanticized associations of patriotism, security, and social stability. The Philadelphia Centennial of 1876 usually is credited with popularizing this interest in colonial architecture. The emphasis of the style expanded from patriotic associations to aesthetic considerations following a much-publicized tour of New England colonial houses by the prominent architectural firm of McKim, Mead, and White. Some historians have asserted that the Colonial Revival "may be said to have originated in the offices of McKim, Mead, and White" (Axelrod 1985:127).

The first examples of the style rarely were historically correct reproductions, but instead were romantic interpretations still heavily influenced by late nineteenth-century eclecticism. The emerging Colonial Revival style overlapped with two other popular architectural styles, Queen Anne and Shingle-style. Many late examples of Queen Anne and Shingle-style houses have colonial details applied to their exterior. As scholarship increased, Colonial Revival architecture began to exhibit historically-correct details and proportions, and to resemble more closely the period prototypes (McAlester 1988:326). Ornamentation began to be confined to door and window areas, as in the original examples. The simplification of design also may reflect a reaction against the exuberant, multi-colored, and highly-ornamented architecture of the mid- to late-nineteenth century. Restoration and reconstruction of Colonial Williamsburg during the 1930s marked the apex of national interest in the Colonial Revival style; the style exerted a dominant influence in the Washington D.C. region in domestic architecture and decorative arts. For those unable to visit

Williamsburg, mass-circulation magazines, catalogues, and builders' guides provided access to the Colonial Revival. Though the influence of the Colonial Revival style continued, the changing tastes and building booms of mass-produced houses after World War II resulted in simplification of the style with less emphasis on historical accuracy.

Though the influences of the Colonial Revival effected the design of many property types, including schools, courthouses, and commercial buildings, houses were the primary property types exhibiting this popular style. The defining characteristics of Colonial Revival domestic design are:

accentuated front door, normally with decorative crown (pediment) supported by pilasters, or extended forward and supported by slender columns to form entry porch; doors commonly have overhead fanlights or sidelights; facade normally shows symmetrically balanced windows and center door (less common with door off-center); windows with double-hung sashes, usually with multi-pane glazing in one or both sashes; windows frequently in adjacent pairs (McAlester 1988:321).

Community Planning and Development: Maryland Suburbanization

Agriculture dominated the economy of Prince George's County throughout the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. During the twentieth century, the county was the largest tobacco-producer in the state. This pattern of agricultural land use first began to change in the northwestern section of the county along the streetcar lines, which brought the first large numbers of suburban residents to the county in the 1890s. Suburban communities such as Mt. Ranier, Brentwood, and Cottage City developed along the trolley lines. Older towns on the railroad line, College Park and Hyattsville, also grew.

Modest-scale housing for middle-income families characterized the suburban building boom in Prince George's County. Maryland suburbanization continued the previously established settlement patterns of the District of Columbia; during the nineteenth century, upscale development had focused on the northwestern section of Washington, later continuing into Montgomery County,

while the eastern portion of the city, next to Prince George's County, had harbored a concentration of middle- income and working class communities (Virta 1984:213).

Suburbanization did not dominate the county until the 1930s. In that decade, county population increased fifty per cent, rising from 60,000 to 90,000 residents. The growth of the Federal work force supplied the people, while the automobile allowed them to reside in areas not served by trains or trolleys. The establishment of Federal installations in the 1940s, such as Suitland Federal Center and Andrews Air Force Base, promoted residential and commercial growth in the central and southern regions of Prince George's County. During the 1960s, more than 10,000 apartment units were constructed in the Suitland vicinity. Population growth continued unabated until 1970 when it slowed to a more modest rate. As of 1988, Prince George's County was the most populous county in Maryland and claimed a residential population size rivaling that of Baltimore City.

A wide variety of types represent this theme. They include: domestic structures, ranging from single dwellings to apartment buildings; commercial structures, such as office buildings and retail stores; recreational and cultural facilities; landscaped features, such as plazas and parks; transportation-related properties, such as railroads, depots, streetcar lines, bridges, highways, and toll gates; and planned communities. To adequately represent this theme, a resource must represent an era in the development of Prince George's County as a primarily suburban area and retain integrity from its period of significance. Resources associated with early, railroad-spurred suburbanization are concentrated in the northern section of the county, while automobile-driven suburbanization is found in the southern and central sections. Properties built before 1940 are smaller in scale; after 1940, the size of commercial, residential, and office development increased, and mass-produced construction materials became dominant.

Suitland House, located in Suitland, in Prince George's County, is a single dwelling built in 1937 in the Colonial Revival style. Comparative analysis with identified examples of the style in Prince George's County indicate that Suitland House is a representative example of late Colonial

Revival design associated with the development of suburban Maryland. An analysis of the character-defining features associated with the property type and with the current appearance of Suitland House was undertaken. This analysis is summarized in Table 4. Data on Suitland House and the inventoried examples then were compared. An assessment of the architectural integrity of Suitland House was undertaken, and an assessment was made applying the National Register Criteria for Evaluation.

Comparative Architectural Analysis

The character-defining features of Colonial Revival houses identified earlier in this chapter were used to complete the form suggested by the Maryland Historical Trust, "Defining Features of a Property Type" (1987:23) (Table 4). This comparison demonstrates that Suitland House retains a high degree of exterior physical integrity, a moderate degree of interior integrity, and a moderate degree of integrity of physical setting.

Comparisons with identified Colonial Revival houses in Prince George's County indicate that Suitland House is a representative example of the theme of Colonial Revival architecture in suburban Maryland. Seven Colonial Revival houses previously were identified in Prince George's County by the Prince George's County Planning Office. The Maryland Historical Trust State Sites Inventory Form or equivalent documentation for each is attached as Appendix III. The character defining characteristics were compiled in Table 5 for reference. The previously inventoried properties illustrate the development and variety of Colonial Revival style houses in Prince George's County.

Two of the previously inventoried properties, Langley Park (1924) and Oxon Hill Manor (1929), are country estate houses. These buildings represent high-style design incorporating elements of Neo-classical architecture. The dwellings are examples of rural retreats built by the affluent in the prosperous 1920s. Oxon Hill Manor, listed on the National Register for its architectural significance, is owned by a private non-profit organization and is leased for special

events. Langley Park was integrated into an apartment complex and is used as a day care center and physical plant for the new development.

The Don S. S. Goodloe House (1916) is an example of a vernacular house type, the four-square. Stylized detailing derived from colonial period prototypes are integrated into the design. The Goodloe House represents the earliest phase of Colonial Revival domestic design. This phase is characterized by loose interpretation of colonial period architectural elements and predates the revival's later emphasis on historical accuracy. The Goodloe House is listed on the National Register. The dwelling possesses local historical significance for its association with the Maryland Normal and Industrial School, a school for training of black teachers. The dwelling also is significant for its association with the school's first principal. The Goodloe House is architectural significance on a local level as a representative example of early Colonial Revival design.

The Green Hill Overseer's House (1915) is an example of a specialized domestic property type, the overseer's house, on a large twentieth-century dairy farm. The building is a modest, one-and-a-half story, clapboard-clad, frame dwelling. The building was originally sited on a 600-acre dairy farm; the parcel has been reduced to 8,050 square feet.

One builder, Millard Schafer, constructed three of the previously inventoried historic properties Cedar Hill (1916), Boyden House (1917), and Boxlee (1923/1924). All three dwellings are located in the northern section of the county near the railroad lines connecting Washington and Baltimore. Research into the theme of suburbanization in Prince George's County indicated that the creation of commuter railroads encouraged the first wave of suburban development along rail lines. These houses constructed by Millard Schafer are associated with the early railroad suburbanization of the northern portion of the county. Architecturally, the houses are similar in design. All are moderately large, side-gabled Colonial Revival houses with restrained details. Clapboards sheath Cedar Hill and Boxlee; stucco covers the frame Boyden House. All of the dwellings have been altered through rear additions. Despite these rear additions, each of the

dwellings retains a high degree of physical integrity. The acreage associated with all three properties is reduced from that associated with the sites during their periods of significance. Cedar Hill originally was located on 150 acres; it now occupies 3.89 acres. Boyden House had a 15 acre site and now occupies a 2 acre site. The site of Boxlee was reduced from 7 acres to 6.8 acres.

Marche (1932), also located in the northern portion of Prince George's County, is an example of a Colonial Revival style house integrating Georgian Revival style elements. The dwelling is unique for its exterior surface treatment of concrete mosaic, a twentieth-century construction material. The building illustrates the center gable form within the property subtype. The building is located on a 2.57 acre residential lot overlooking Route 1 in Hyattsville.

The final example of previously inventoried Colonial Revival style dwellings is Piscataway House. This dwelling is a unique example of a colonial period dwelling that has been moved and reconstructed. The building originally was located in the town of Piscataway. The structure was dismantled, moved, and reconstructed on its current site in 1932. It represents the theme of Colonial Revival architecture through demonstrating the popular interest in preservation and reconstruction of original colonial period buildings associated with the 1920s and 1930s. The design approach to restoration illustrated in the reconstructed colonial house is not comparable to the design adopted for new construction of Colonial Revival style houses. With the exception of Oxon Hill Manor, Piscataway House is the only previously identified resource associated with the Colonial Revival architectural theme located in central or southern Prince George's County.

Suitland House is architectural similar to the three houses located near Bowie that were built by Millard Schaffer. The designs adopt the same basic form -- a side-gabled principal block flanked by side wings. Suitland House demonstrates the theoretical evolution of the Colonial Revival style within the property type. The design reflects the historical accuracy and use of materials indicative of examples dating from the middle phase of the stylistic revival. Wood cladding was common before 1920. As veneering techniques were refined and applied, masonry examples of the Colonial

Revival style were constructed with greater frequency (McAlester 1988:324). In the design of Suitland House, stone veneer is used as an exterior cladding and as a medium for the dwelling's restrained ornamentation. Historical construction elements, such as arches, keystones, and quoins, are translated as exterior, non-structural ornamentation.

Large suburban dwellings were erected with lower frequency in Prince George's County than in other suburban areas in the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area. Modest houses characterized the suburban development of the county. This development followed the well-documented pattern of development along trolley and commuter railroad lines. Suburbanization later extended throughout the county as automobiles became the dominant mode of transportation. Suitland House, an example of a suburban dwelling associated with a large land parcel, was part of the surge of automobile-driven suburbanization characteristic of the 1930s.

Integrity

Modifications to the Suitland House to accommodate its current office use have affected the interior design integrity of the dwelling. These modifications included installation of additional exterior doors to comply with egress safety requirements, and alteration of interior finishes. New doors were cut into the second story end elevations of the building wings to provide access to metal fire-safety stairs. An additional door was cut in the east wall of the first floor leading to the porch wing. This doorway replaced an original window. The original rear kitchen door was replaced by a fire door. A glass and metal windbreak was installed surrounding the original entrance to the principal block. Linoleum tile and carpet were installed over the original oak floors, and an acoustic tile drop ceiling suspended from the original ceiling. Sections of vinyl wall paneling were installed over plaster walls, and sections of original beaded wood baseboards were replaced with vinyl baseboards. The floor plan appears to be unaltered. The majority of the modifications are reversible and have not altered the character-defining features of the dwelling.

The setting of Suitland House has been altered by the construction of the surrounding Federal office complex. Suitland House does not occupy its original 52-acre tract. However, reduced site size is characteristic of this property type within Prince George's County; the majority of the previously identified Colonial Revival style dwelling located in the county are situated on sites reduced in size from their original acreage. Rapid and intense suburbanization in the county has made the survival of original land parcels rare.

Despite reduced acreage, the setting of Suitland House retains the feeling of a large residential lot. Though the setting is no longer semi-rural, the site's location within an open, landscaped office park provides a setting compatible with the original. Other examples of this property type are surrounded by subdivisions, apartment buildings, and highways. Suitland House is located on a wooded portion of an office park several hundred meters away from the nearest structure. Office development is separated from the dwelling by landscape buffers.

Integrity is defined as "the authenticity of a property's historic identity, evidenced by the survival of physical characteristics that existed during the property's historic or prehistoric period" (National Park Service 1982:35). The National Register criteria define seven ways in which a property may possess integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. A property must possess at least two of these kinds of integrity to be considered significant within the National Register criteria (National Park Service 1982:35). Suitland House possesses integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, and association. According to *National Register Bulletin 15: Guidelines for Applying the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*:

It is not necessary for a property to retain all [emphasis in original] the physical features or characteristics that it had during its period of significance. However, the property must retain the essential physical features that enable it to convey its past identity or character and therefore its significance. [For instance,] a property important for its illustration of a particular architectural style must have retained most of the physical features that compose that style to be eligible. For example, while it may have lost some detailing or a limited amount of historic materials, the property

must retain a majority of the features that are essential to illustrate the style in terms such as massing, spatial relationships, proportion, pattern of windows and doors, texture of materials, and ornamentation (National Park Service 1982:40).

Table 4 illustrates that Suitland House retains a majority of the features essential to illustrate the Colonial Revival style.

Evaluation

National Register Bulletin 16 Guidelines for Completing National Register of Historic Places

Forms directs:

If the property possesses the defining characteristics of the property type and the requisite quality of integrity, determine the property eligible (National Park Service 1986:11).

Suitland House possesses the characteristics of the relevant property type, Colonial Revival style dwellings, in the historic context of Colonial Revival architecture in Prince George's County during the modern time period. The dwelling also possesses the requisite quality of integrity. Therefore, Suitland House possesses those qualities of significance identified under Criterion C of the National Register Criteria for Evaluation.

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1987 Langley Park (Inventory no. PG 65-7). Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form.

1989 Boyden House/Spring Garden Farm (Inventory no. PG 71A-34). Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form.

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Public Buildings Service

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U.S. Department of the Interior

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Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF
HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Survey No. pg#75A-27-

Magi No. PG: 75A-21

DOE yes no

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Minear House

and/or common Suitland House

2. Location

street & number 4510 Silver Hill Road (Maryland Route 458) not for publication

city, town Suitland vicinity of congressional district 4

state Maryland county Prince George's

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<u>district</u>	<u>X</u> public	<u>X</u> occupied	<u>agriculture</u> <u>museum</u>
<u>X</u> building(s)	<u>private</u>	<u>unoccupied</u>	<u>commercial</u> <u>park</u>
<u>structure</u>	<u>both</u>	<u>work in progress</u>	<u>educational</u> <u>private residence</u>
<u>site</u>	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<u>entertainment</u> <u>religious</u>
<u>object</u>	<u>in process</u>	<u>X</u> yes: restricted	<u>X</u> government <u>scientific</u>
	<u>being considered</u>	<u>yes: unrestricted</u>	<u>industrial</u> <u>transportation</u>
	<u>X</u> not applicable	<u>no</u>	<u>military</u> <u>other:</u>

4. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name United States of America

street & number 18th and F Streets NW telephone no.:

city, town Washington D.C. state and zip code 20405

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Prince George's County Courthouse liber 657

street & number 14735 Main Street folio 321

city, town Upper Marlboro state MD

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title None

date _____ _____ federal _____ state _____ county _____ local

depository for survey records _____

city, town _____ state _____

7. Description

PG: 75A-21
Survey No. ~~PG#75A-27~~

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date of move _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

Suitland House is a large and handsome three-part Colonial Revival style house of the 1930s; it is of wood frame construction with gray stone veneer. It consists of a side-gabled central block with central entrance, dormers and end chimneys, flanked by slightly lower wings. It stands in a grove of trees at the edge of a wooded area on the grounds of the Suitland Federal Center.

The central block of the house is two-and-one-half stories high and side-gabled; all elevations of the central block are faced with cut gray stone. The main entrance is in the central bay of the five-bay principal east facade, through a six-panel door with Colonial Revival enframement. The enframement includes leaded transom and sidelights over molded panels. A semicircular stone stoop forms the approach to the entrance, and the door is sheltered by a shallow pent canopy supported by Stick Style brackets. Windows on the main east facade are 6/6 double hung sash with molded surrounds; there are panelled shutters on the first-story windows and louvered shutters on the second-story windows, all painted white. First-story windows are surmounted by a segmental arch with central keystone. Fenestration in the rear (west) elevation of the central block differs from that of the east facade. Only one window (in the second-story central bay) in this rear elevation has shutters, and they are louvered.

The gable roof of the main block is covered with dark asbestos shingle. The boxed molded cornice has short returns at each gable end, and there is an exterior stone chimney at the ridge at each gable end. Three gable dormers pierce the main (east) plane of the roof; in each a molded cornice forms a pediment, and each encloses a 6/6 window. There are no dormers in the rear (west) plane of the roof of the main block.

The central block is framed by flanking wings, each two stories high and side-gabled; the north wing was originally an enclosed sun porch, while the south wing was a garage. The north (sun porch) wing has very little stone veneer; most of the first story consists of fixed eight-pane windows separated by wide molded wooden pilasters, painted white. The second story is sheathed with white horizontal beaded siding, and a single flush gable dormer pierces the eaves of the east front. There is a metal fire escape at the north gable end.

The entire first story of the south (garage) wing is faced with stone, while the second story is sheathed with white horizontal beaded siding. Two flush gable dormers pierce the eaves of this wing, on both east front and west rear. The two first-story windows on both east and west elevations have

8. Significance

Survey No. PG#75A-27 PG: 75A-21

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1937 **Builder/Architect**

check: Applicable Criteria: ☐ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D
and/or
Applicable Exception: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Level of Significance: ☐ national ☐ state ☒ local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

Suitland House is an excellent example of the Colonial Revival style houses which were being built in the period shortly before the outbreak of the Second World War. It was built circa 1938 for the family of L. O. Minear on farmland a short distance outside of the District of Columbia boundaries, land which was within a few years acquired by the Federal government for the establishment of the Census Bureau at the Suitland Federal Center.

In 1937, Lovell O. and Gertrude Minear purchased approximately 50 acres of land from F. C. Thompson. This land was located near the Suitland Post Office, 1 1/2 miles outside of the southeast boundary of the District of Columbia, and had at the turn of the century been farmed by the Suit, Nourse, and Harrison families.¹

The Minears had a large and handsome house built for their family; it was typical of the substantial Colonial Revival style houses which were being built in the suburbs of major cities by upper-middle-class families. The Minears, however, were to live in the house for only a few years, for at the beginning of the Second World War, the Federal government, by a Declaration of Taking, condemned and acquired several large parcels of land in this area, totalling 437 acres and including 51.55 acres which belonged to Lovell O. and Gertrude

¹ G. M. Hopkins Map of the Vicinity of Washington, D. C., 1894; Prince George's County Tax Assessments, 1930-1940.

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-PG#75A-27

PS-2746

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

PG: 75A-21
Survey No. ~~PG#75A-27~~

Description (continued)

Section 7 Page 2

panelled white shutters. In the south gable end, there is a door with flanking windows in the westernmost bay, and a garage door in the easternmost. There is a metal fire escape to a door in the second story.

The entire interior of the house, including the basement of the central block, has been renovated to serve as office space.

This handsome house stands on level grounds in a grove of mature oaks and hickories near the edge of a larger wooded area. There are parking spaces to the south and east of the house; on the opposite side of the easterly parking lot, concrete steps lead down to and across a small creek toward the modern office buildings of the Suitland Federal Center.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM
Statement of Significance (continued)

Survey No. PG#75A-27Section 8 Page 2

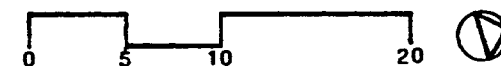
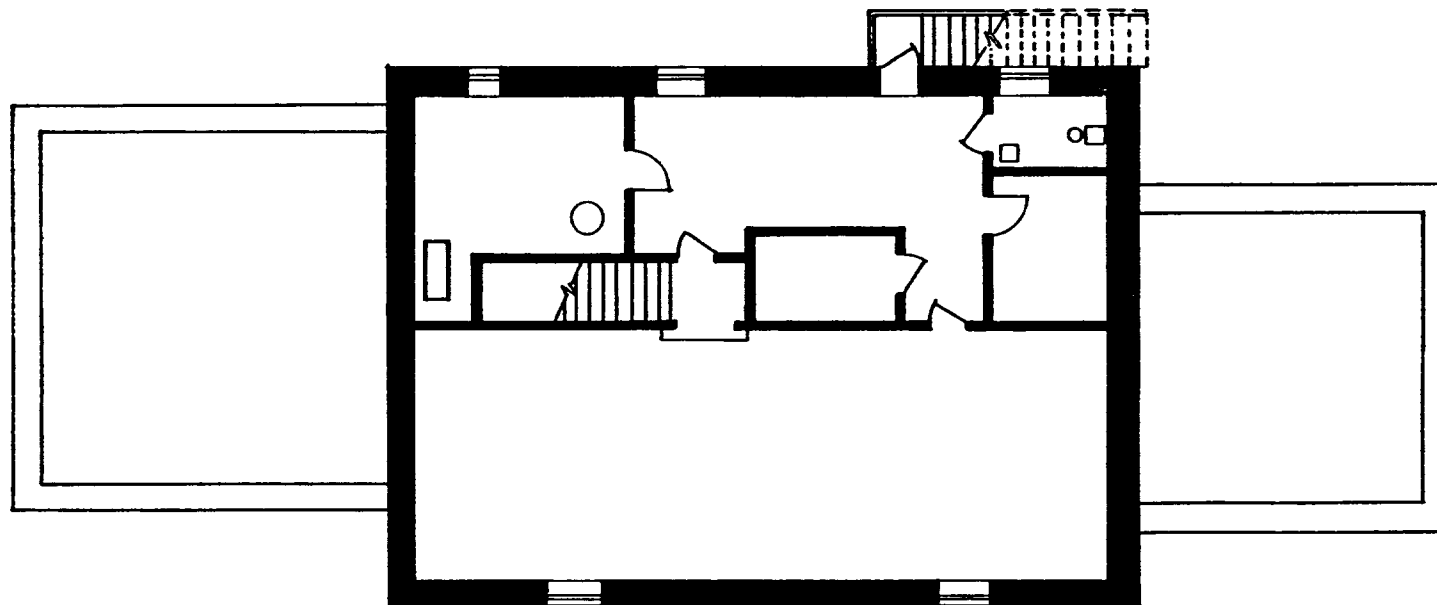
Minear.² As part of the war effort, a large office building was quickly erected (ground was actually broken in October 1941). The new office building fronted on Silver Hill Road, a short distance east of the Minear house, and by June 1942, 1100 Census Bureau employees had moved into the new office building.³

Most of the land which the U. S. government acquired in 1942 was made up of woodlands and pastures. There were 12 dwellings on the 437 acres, and the Minear house is the only one still standing. It was renovated to serve as office space, and has come to be known as Suitland House, a familiar feature of the Suitland Federal Center campus. The house was renovated to serve as offices, and presently houses the CASIC staff of the Bureau of Census.⁴

² Prince George's County Deeds #657:321, #615:448; Master Development Plan for the Suitland Federal Center, 1990, Ward/Hall Associates and A/E Group, Inc.

³ The Suitland Sun, Vol. I., No. 1, June 1942, a publication of the United States Census Bureau.

⁴ Interview, September 1992, with CASIC staff; Ward/Hall Associates and A/E Group, Inc., op.cit.

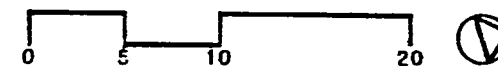
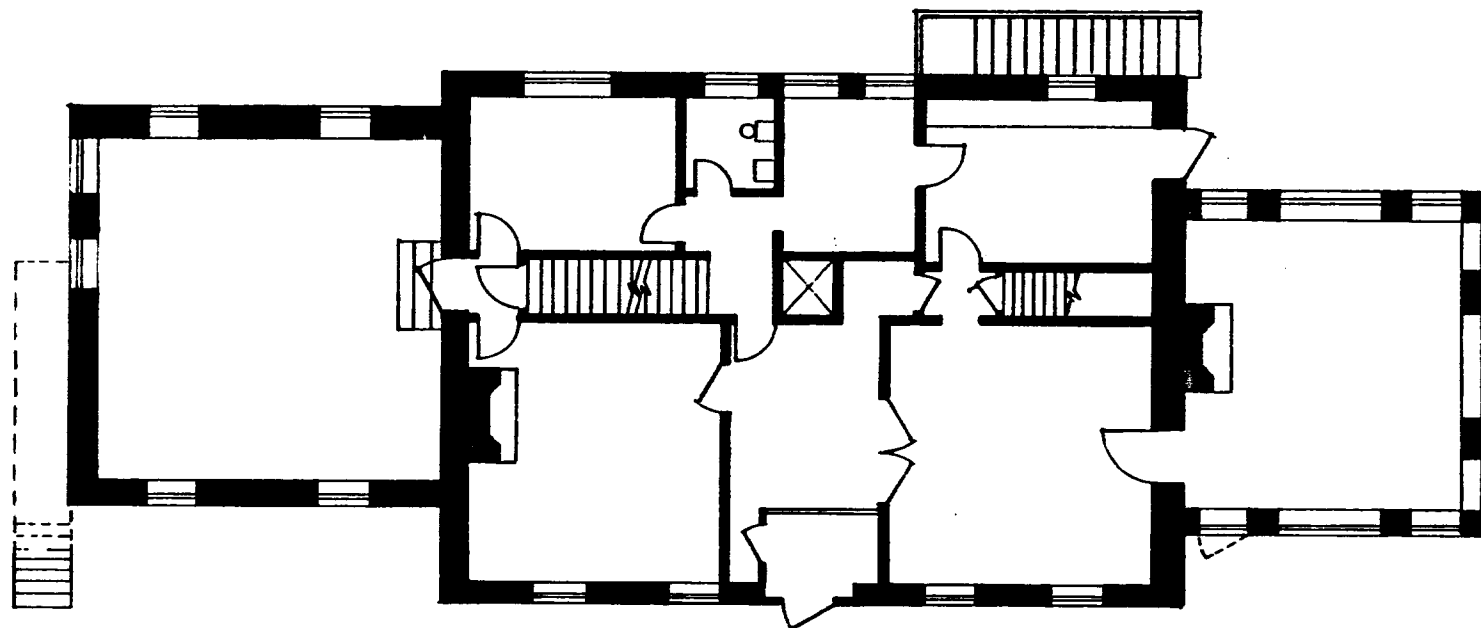


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SUITLAND HOUSE
Suitland Federal Center
Suitland, Maryland

Basement Floor Plan

Ward Hall Associates AIA

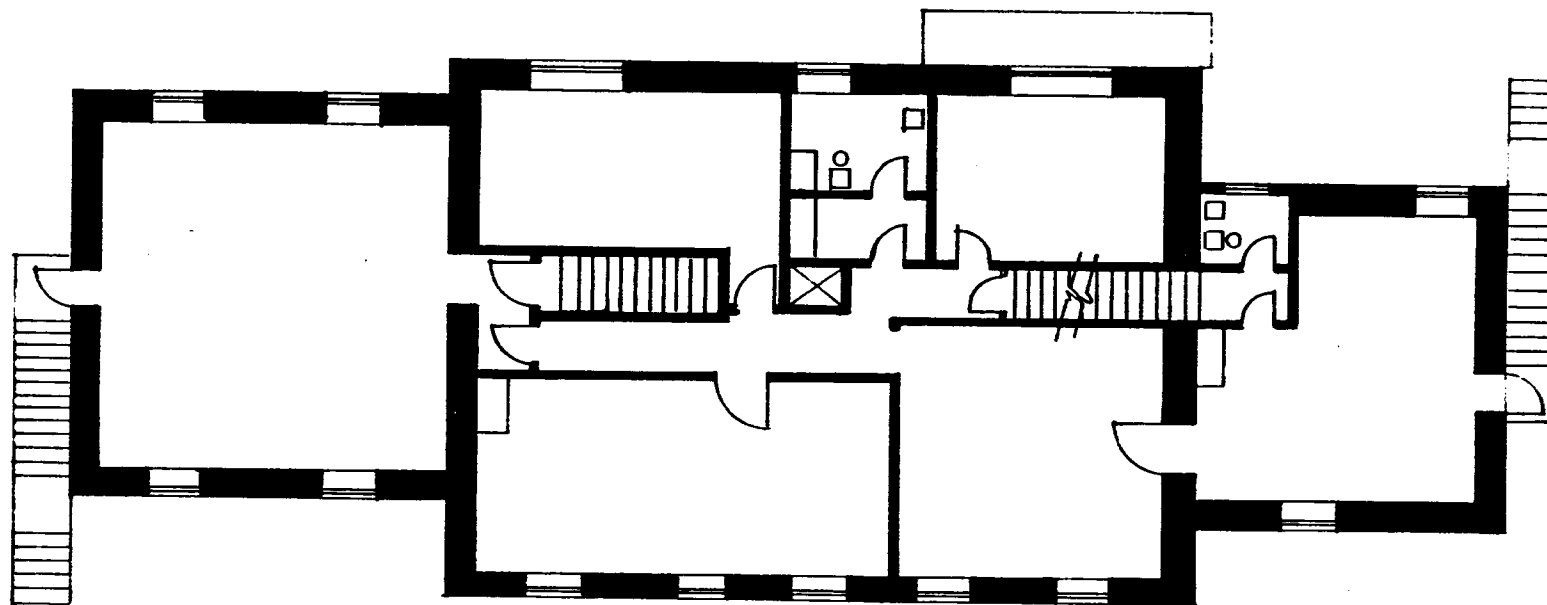


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SUITLAND HOUSE
Suitland Federal Center
Suitland, Maryland

First Floor Plan

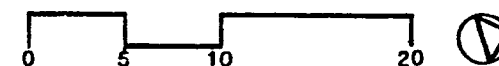
Ward/Hall Associates AIA



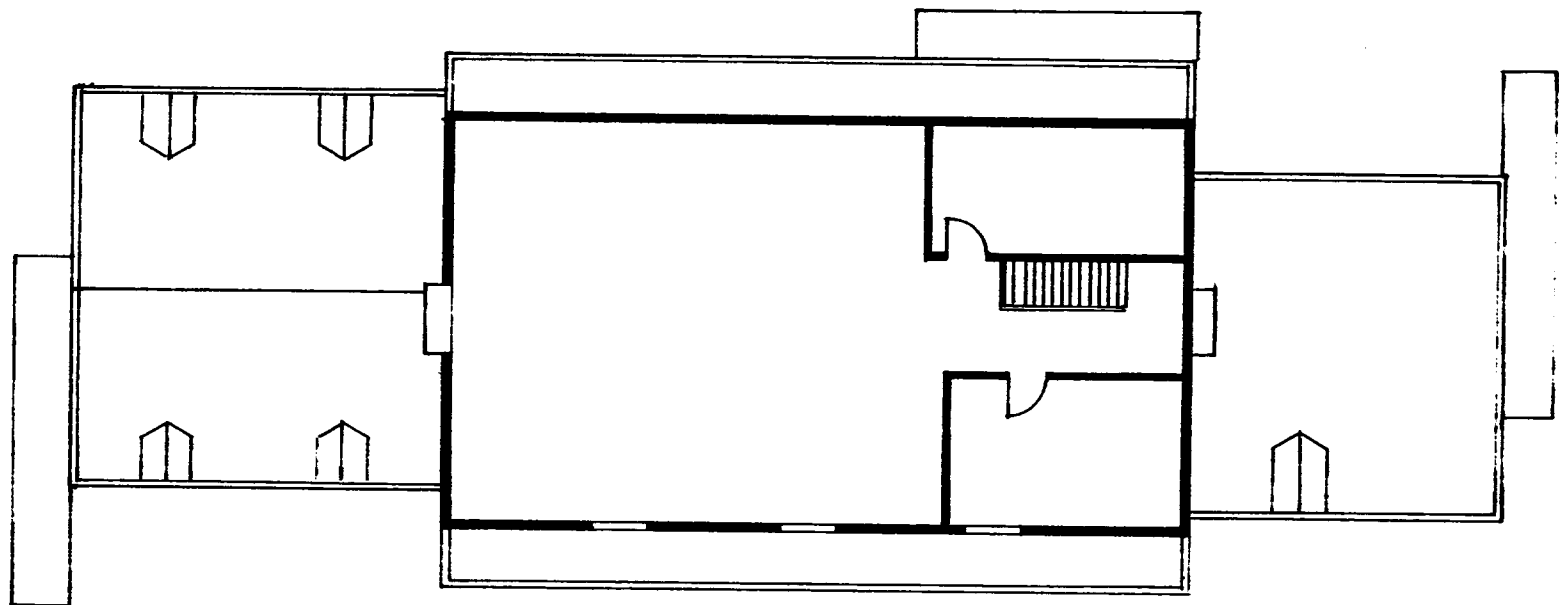
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SUITLAND HOUSE
Suitland Federal Center
Suitland, Maryland

Second Floor Plan



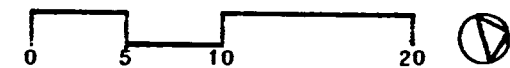
Ward/Hall Associates AIA



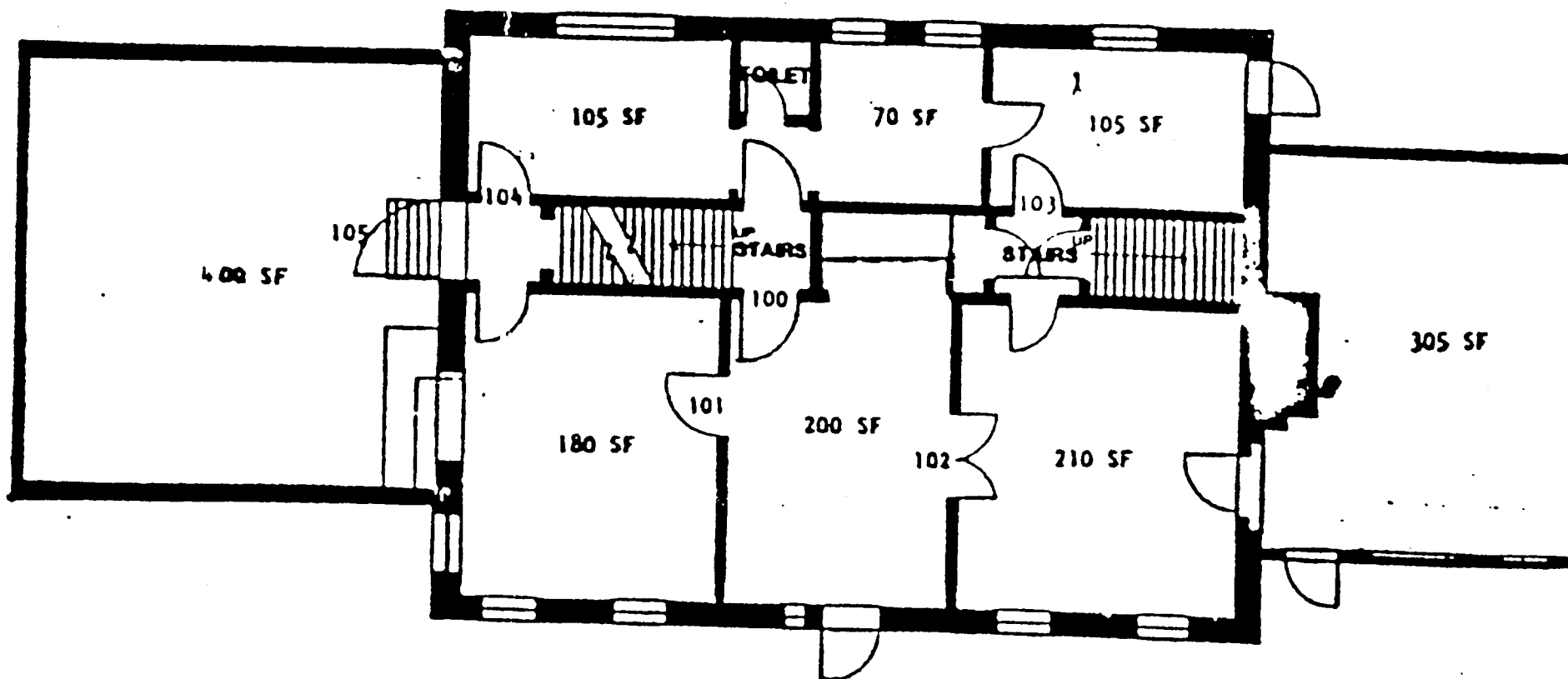
Pg 75A-21

SUITLAND HOUSE
Suitland Federal Center
Suitland, Maryland

Third Floor Plan



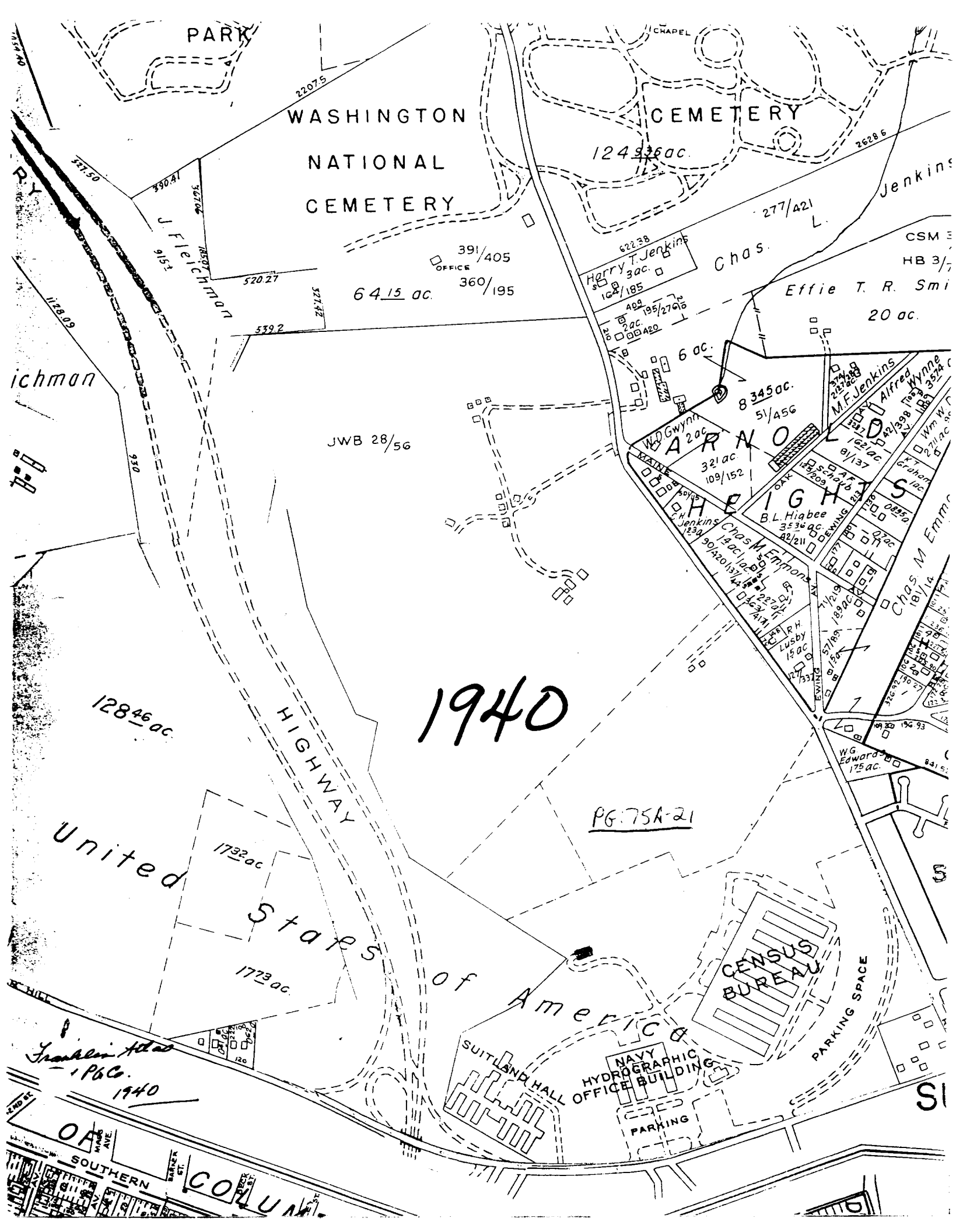
Ward Hall Associates AIA



FIRST

Sutland House

PG: 75A-27 PG: 75A-21



PARK

WASHINGTON
NATIONAL
CEMETERY

CHAPEL

CEMETERY

124336 ac.

64.15 ac.

391/405
OFFICE
360/195

Harry T. Jenkins
3 ac.
102/185

Chas.

Effie T. R. Smith
20 ac.

JWB 28/56

1940

PG. 75A-21

12846 ac.

HIGHWAY

United States of America

1732 ac.

1773 ac.

Franklin Hotel
P.G.
1940

SUITLAND HALL

NAVY
HYDROGRAPHIC
OFFICE BUILDING

CENSUS
BUREAU

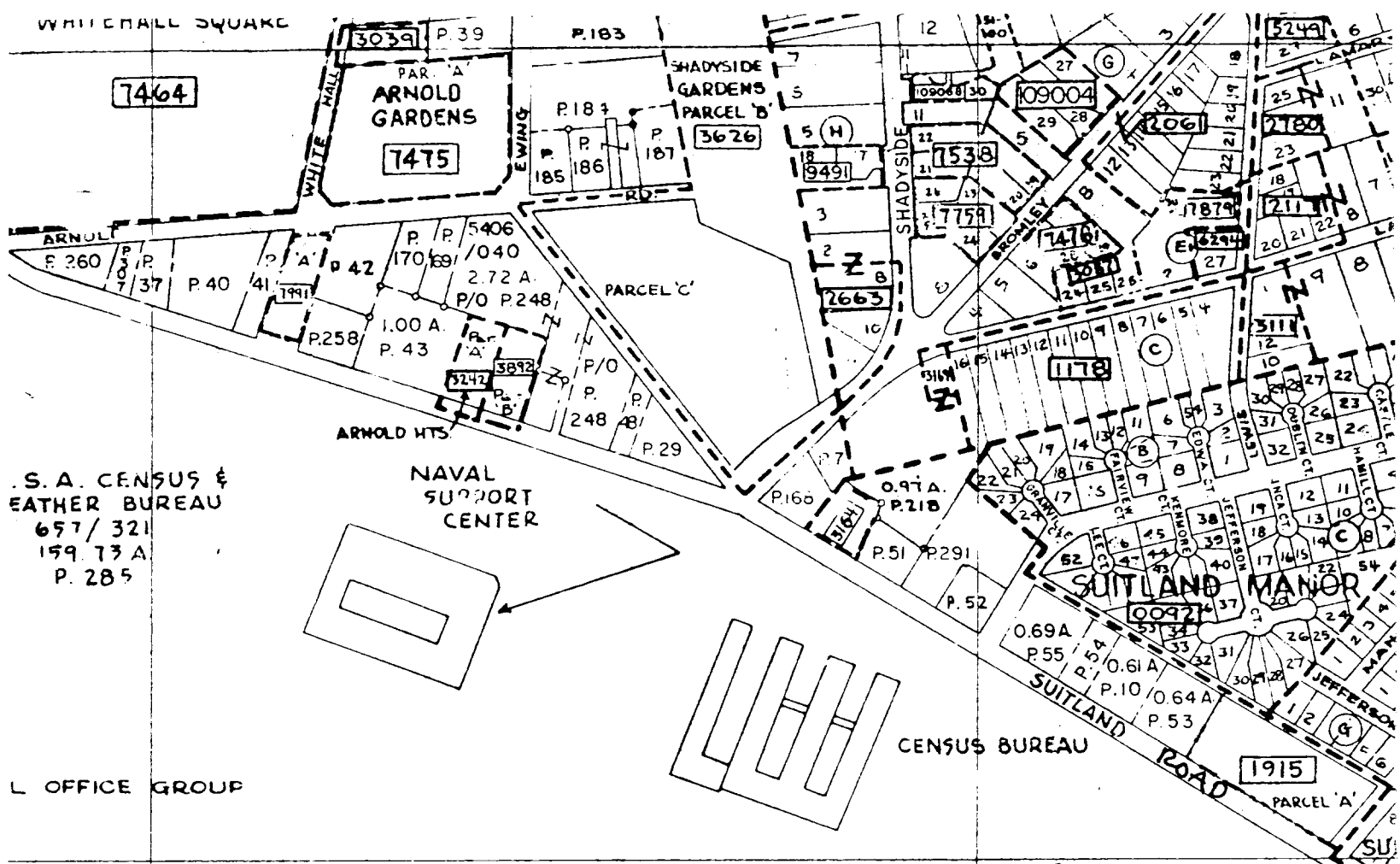
PARKING SPACE

PARKING

SOUTHERN

COLUMBIA

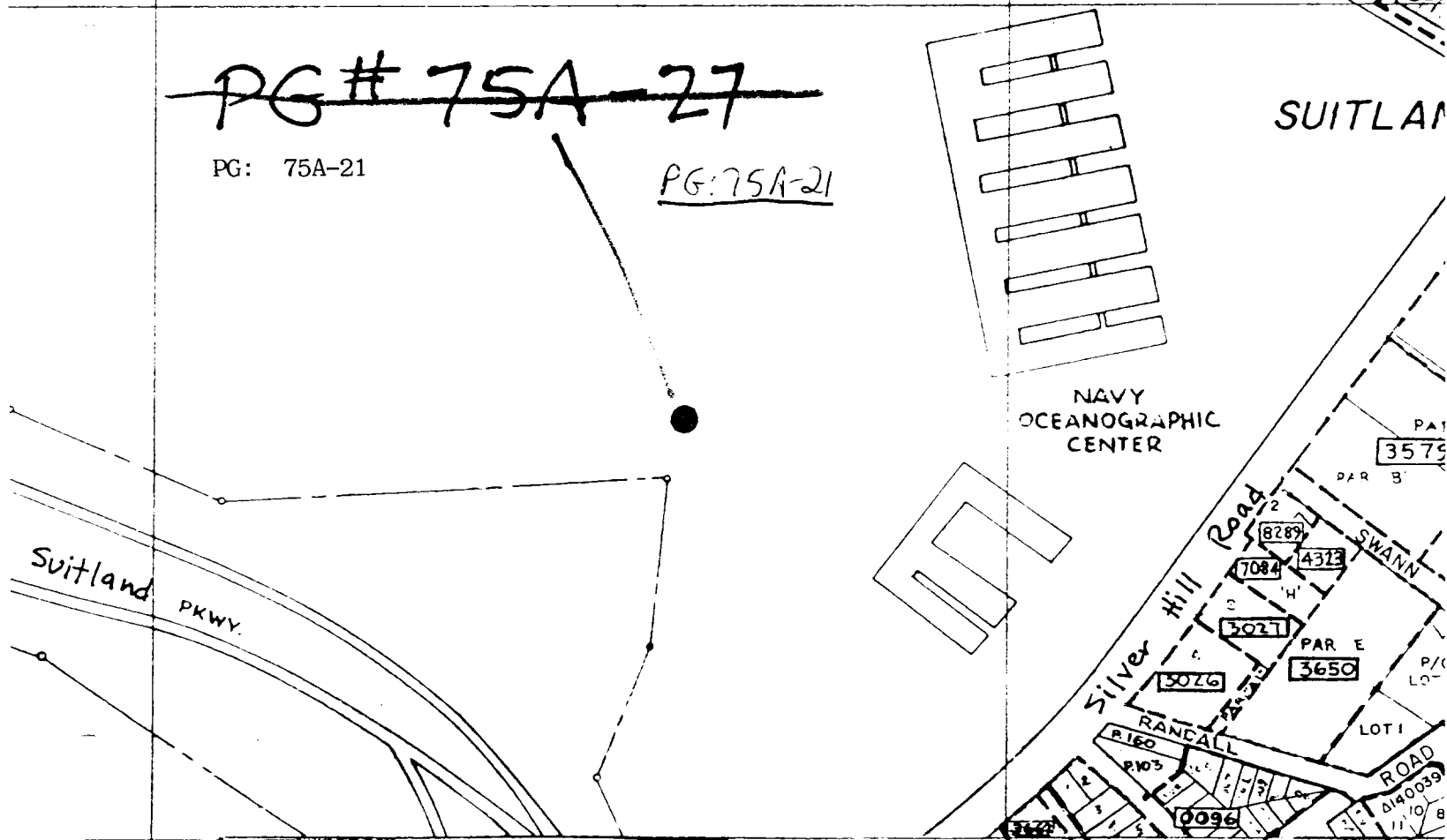
WHITEHALL SQUARE



~~PG# 75A-27~~

PG: 75A-21

PG: 75A-21



COMPILED BY
DEPT. OF ASSESSMENTS & TAXATION
MAP DIVISION

THE INFORMATION SHOWN HEREON HAS BEEN COMPILED
FROM DEED DESCRIPTIONS AND IS NOT AN ACTUAL SURVEY

PROPERTY LINE

SUB-DIVISION BOUNDARY

CONTINUING OWNERSHIP - Z I E - Z I E - Z I E - Z I E

PARCEL NUMBERED 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

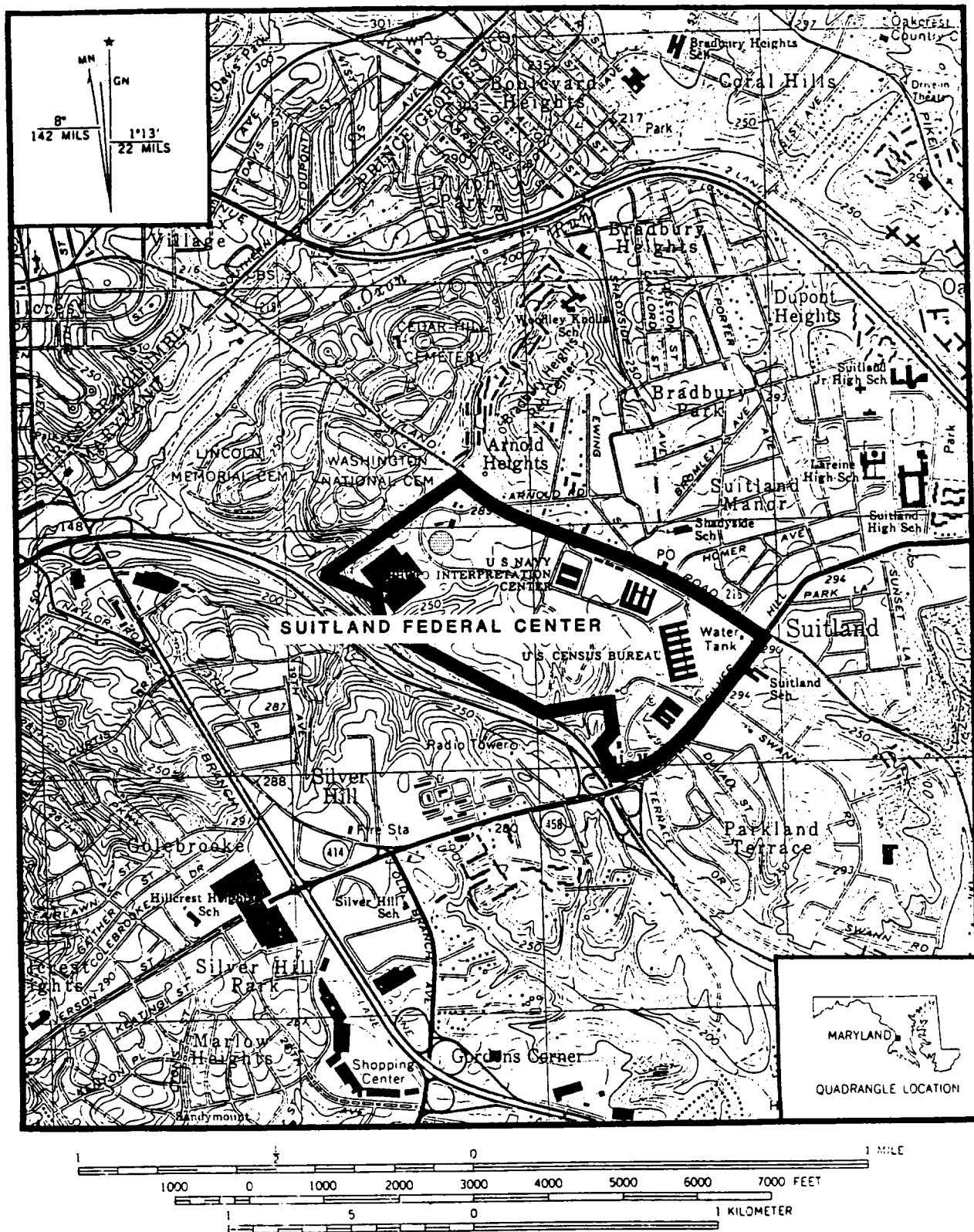
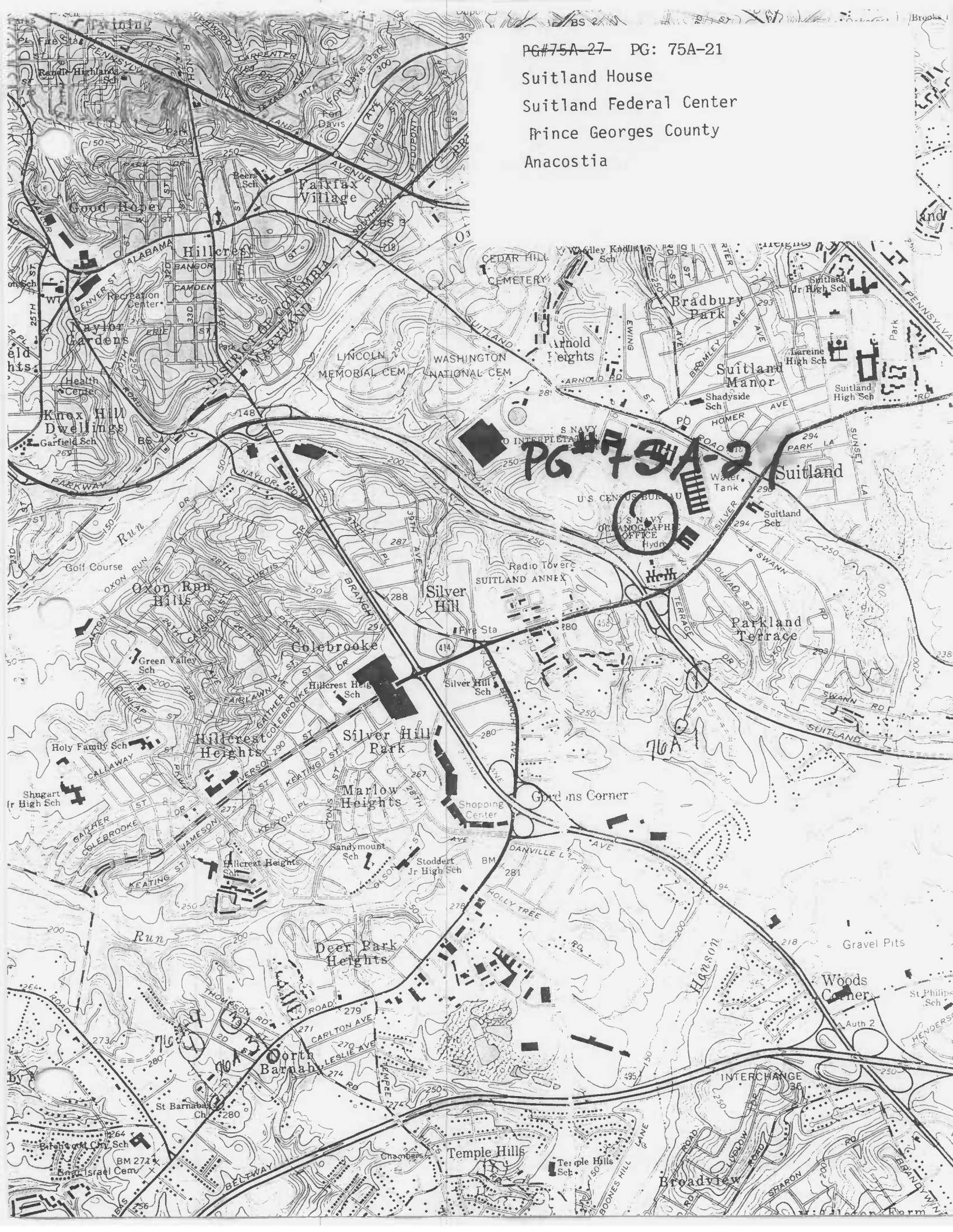


Figure 2. Section of the USGS 7.5' Anacostia, Maryland Quadrangle, showing the location of the project area

PG: 75A-21

Anacostia





16 # 75A-21

Switzerland House
Prince George's Co., MD
Susan H. Pearl

February 1993

MD SHPO

East facade from NE

175



PG # 75A-21

Antland House
Pine Ledge's Co. MD.
Susan St. Pearl

February 1993

MD SHPO

East facade from SE

2 of 5



Pg # 75 A-21

Antlered Horse

Prince George's Co. MD

Juan H. Pearl

February 1993

MD SHPO

E entrance

375



PG # 454-21

Autland House
Prince George's Co, MD
Susan H. Pearl

February 1993

MD SHPO

East window

495



PG # 75A-21

Switland House
Pierce Sharp's Co., MD.
Susan H. Park
February 1993

MD 3HPO

West Van elevation
from SW

545



3172H-21
SUITLAND HOUSE
SUITLAND FEDERAL CTR.
SUITLAND, MD. - PRINCE GEORGES CO.

MICHAEL ALLEN-HALL
NOVEMBER, 1991

negative w/ WARD/HALL ASSOC.

12011 LEE JACKSON HIGHWAY
FAIRFAX, VA. 22033

VIEW: FRONT VIEW - S.E. FACADE



16-15A-21

SUITLAND HOUSE,
SUITLAND FEDERAL CENTER
SUITLAND, MARYLAND - PRINCE GEORGES CO.

KAREN SCHNEEBaum

MAY, 1991

negative w/ WARD/HALL ASSOC.

12011 LEE JACKSON MEM. HIGHWAY
FAIRFAX, VA. 22033

VIEW: FRONT VIEW - S.E. FACADE



161 75A-21
SUITLAND HOUSE

SUITLAND FEDERAL CENTER

SUITLAND, MD. — PRINCE GEORGES, ~~MD.~~ CO.

MICHAEL ALLEN-HALL

NOVEMBER, 1991

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12011 LEE JACKSON HIGHWAY

FAIRFAX, VA. 22033

VIEW: GARAGE SIDE LOOKING NORTH ~~WEST~~



10: 95A-21
SUITLAND HOUSE - SUITLAND FEDERAL CTR.

SUITLAND, MD. - PRINCE GEORGES CO.

PHOTO. — KAREN SCHNEEBaum

MAY, 1991

negative w/ WARD/HALL ASSOC.

12011 LEE JACKSON MEM. HIGHWAY
FAIRFAX, VA. 22033

VIEW - S.W. FACADE



SUITLAND HOUSE. SUITLAND FEDERAL CTR.

SUITLAND, MD. - PRINCE GEORGES CO.

PHOTO. - KAREN SCHNEEBaum

MAY, 1991

negative w/ WARD/HALL ASSOC

1201 LEE JACKSON MEM. HIGHWAY

FAIRFAX VA. 22033

VIEW: N.W. FACADE



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PHOTO. - KAREN SCHNEEBBAUM

MAY, 1991

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VIEW. - FRONT ENTRANCE



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SUITLAND, MD. - PRINCE GEORGES CO.

PHOTO. - KAREN SCHNEEBaum

MAY, 1991

NEGATIVE W/ WARD/HALL ASSOC.

12011 LEE JACKSON MEM. HIGHWAY

FAIRFAX, VA. 22033

VIEW - INTERIOR OF 1ST FLOOR



16: 75A-21
SUITLAND HOUSE

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VIEW: REAR FACADE, LOOKING EAST



PG: 75A-21

SUITLAND HOUSE - SUITLAND FEDERAL CTY.

SUITLAND, MD. - PRINCE GEORGES CO.

PHOTO. - KAREN SCHNEEBaum

MAY, 1991

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VIEW : N:E. FACADE



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SUITLAND, MD. - PRINCE GEORGES CO.

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NOVEMBER, 1991

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12011 LEE JACKSON HIGHWAY
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VIEW: INTERIOR VIEW - 1ST FLOOR



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PHOTO - KAREN SCHNEEBaum

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VIEW - FIREPLACE, 1ST FLR.



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MICHAEL L. ALLEN-HALL

NOVEMBER 12, 1991

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VIEW: INTERIOR VIEW - 1ST FLR.



PG: 75A-21

SUITLAND HOUSE - SUITLAND FEDERAL CTR.
SUITLAND, MD. - PRINCE GEORGES CO.

PHOTO. - KAREN SCHNEEBaum
MAY, 1991

NEGATIVE W/ WARD/HALL ASSOC.

12011 LEE JACKSON MEM. HWY
FAIRFAX, VA. 22033

VIEW. - 1ST FLOOR WINDOW



PG: 75A-21

SUITLAND HOUSE - SUITLAND FEDERAL CTR.

SUITLAND, MD. - PRINCE GEORGES CO.

PHOTO. - KAREN SCHNEEBRAUM

MAY, 1991

NEGATIVE w/ WARD/HALL ASSOC.

12011 LEE JACKSON MEM. HIGHWAY
FAIRFAX, VA. 22033

VIEW - STAIR DETAIL



16-254-21

SUITLAND HOUSE - SUITLAND FEDERAL CTR
SUITLAND, MD. - PRINCE GEORGES CO.
PHOTO. - KAREN SCHNEEBBAUM

MAY, 1991

NEGATIVE W/ WARD/HALL ASSOC.

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VIEW - TYPICAL DOOR



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SUITLAND, MD. — PRINCE GEORGES CO.

MICHAEL L. ALLEN-HALL

NOVEMBER, 1991

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12011 LEE JACKSON HIGHWAY
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VIEW: INTERIOR VIEW: KITCHEN



P3: 75A-21

SUITLAND HOUSE - SUITLAND FEDERAL CTR.

SUITLAND, MD. - PRINCE GEORGES CO.

PHOTO. - KAREN SCHNEEBBAUM

MAY, 1991

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VIEW - BASEMENT WINDOW



SUITLAND HOUSE

PG. 75A-21

SUITLAND FEDERAL CENTER

SUITLAND, MD. — PRINCE GEORGES CO.

MICHAEL ALLEN HALL

NOVEMBER, 1991

negative w/ WARD/HALL ASSOC.

12011 LEE JACKSON HWY.

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VIEW: INTERIOR VIEW — BATHROOM



16:75:21
SUITLAND HOUSE - SUITLAND FEDERAL CTR.
SUITLAND, MD. — PRINCE GEORGES CO.
PHOTO. — KAREN SCHNEEBaum

MAY, 1991

NEGATIVE w/ WARD/HALL ASSOC.

12011 LEE JACKSON MEM. HIGHWAY

FAIRFAX, VA. 22033

VIEW — BASEMENT FIREPLACE